

SAYS LEGISLATORS WERE PRO-GERMAN

State Suffrage President Declares Alliance Controlled Votes in 1917 Body

SAME TRUE OF BIG CITIES

By M'LISS PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21.

Charges that the 1917 Pennsylvania Legislature was poisoned by pro-Germanism were made today in an electrifying address by Mrs. John O. Miller, president of the Pennsylvania Woman's Suffrage Association, meeting here in its forty-ninth annual convention.

The delegates sat breathless while Mrs. Miller turned her report into a heated denunciation of the brand of patriotism displayed by a number of Pennsylvania's politicians.

"We have absolute evidence," she said, in tones ringing with emphasis, "that the German-American Alliance controlled a number of the votes of our 1917 Legislature, so I take this opportunity to warn our members and other patriotic associations that it is up to them to see that pro-German forces which are trying in every way to undermine the integrity and the loyalty of our people shall not have the voice that they had in 1917."

"The same thing is true in our big cities. Let us not forget that cities like Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Scranton will play a great part in this war, which may continue for three or four years longer, and that if these are badly run our central, as well as our local, government will suffer."

Reviewing the work of the last year, Mrs. Miller declared it was the "history of defeat in the face of the bitterest opposition we have ever met in the State of Pennsylvania," and she called upon the delegates and the suffragists back home whom they represented to pursue "consistently the policy of working against pro-Germanism and the liquor interests which represent the most dangerous type of man can be sent from some of the counties, men who will measure up with the good men in the Senate and the House."

"The war may make some accidental changes," she continued, "but those cannot be logically counted upon, and I feel that if our Federal amendment should go through, and it seems that we might hope for such a contingency since the wonderful victory in New York, that the entire strength of our organization should be thrown into defeating certain types of men in the various counties throughout the State."

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the whole work of the woman power of the nation will be very much curtailed and very much hampered. In a time when our country needs our very best effort, I feel that we should all be willing to subordinate our personality and our importance and consider that the only thing that counts is the result that we obtain, and that it does not matter to whom the credit goes. In selling Liberty Bonds for the Government in a country it does not matter who gets the credit so long as we sell the necessary bonds."

Three great pieces of work, however, Mrs. Miller said, have been accomplished by the women engaged in selling Liberty Bonds. They have carried the Government's propaganda into many out-of-the-way districts, they have given many women who previously had no financial knowledge a certain knowledge of finance, and they have induced women who had never saved before to save in order to help their Government.

In conclusion Mrs. Miller summarized briefly the great change that the war has made in the lives of hundreds of thousands of women, many of whom for the first time in their lives are working outside their homes.

Following the President's speech, Mrs. Robert Mills Beach, the treasurer, reported a balance on hand of \$146,725, with all expenses paid until January 1.

Chief interest this afternoon centered in the nomination of officers, whose election will take place tomorrow. This election will be the first under the new constitution adopted at the convention at Williamsport.

Prior to that time, officers and board members were elected by the delegates without any constitutional reference to geographical representation. Under the new constitution only four officers will be elected "at large," that is, without consideration of where they live or what districts they represent. The officers are the president, vice president, secretary and treasurer.

In all likelihood the following ticket will be successful: President, Mrs. J. O. Miller, Pittsburgh; vice president, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis Smith, Scranton; secretary, Mrs. Clifford Pinchot, Pittsburgh; treasurer, Mrs. Robert Mills Beach, Bellefonte. In addition to these, however, in accordance with the new constitution there will be ten executive board members elected by nomination of grouped counties throughout the State, which will insure each section having representation upon the governing board. These members already have been nominated by the grouped county organizations, one representative of each group to be elected by the convention as a whole.

Board members nominated by the county groups are: Group No. 1—Mrs. George A. Dunning and Mrs. George A. Piersol, Philadelphia; Group No. 2—Mrs. William Ward, Chester, and Mrs. Robert J. Tolson, Fort Washington; Group No. 3—Mrs. Frances H. Hagerman, Towanda; Group No. 4—Miss Anna M. Deeniston, Luzerne; Group No. 5—Mrs. Mary Stewart, Chambersburg, and Mrs. Charles Gandy, Lewisburg; Group No. 6—Mrs. Richard Quigley, Lock Haven; Group No. 7—Miss Jessie Smiley, Franklinton, and Miss Anna McLean, Erie; Group No. 8—Mrs. E. Kierman, Somerset; and Mrs. R. E. Umbel, Uniontown; Group No. 9—Mrs. Edwin Linton, Washington; Mrs. W. Phillips, New Castle, and Mrs. Gertrude Koenig, Butler; Group No. 10—Mrs. H. Tallot Peterson, Mrs. T. K. Morris, Mrs. L. O. Kleser, Mrs. Nathaniel Spear and Mrs. R. Templeton Smith, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Anna Howard Shaw, who arrived from New York, and with Countess Laura Gdzawa Turczynowicz, a Polish noble woman, who saw Germany devastate her country, will speak tonight at the wartime supper.

RAILROAD WAGE-FIXING BOARD, WILSON'S PLAN

Brotherhood Leaders Will Be Asked to Accept Arbitration Principle

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—A railroad wage adjustment board is President Wilson's plan to solve the demands of the railway brotherhoods for wage increases. Acceptance of this arbitration principle by the employees' leaders at tomorrow's White House conference could stave off the drastic action the President will ask of Congress if all other plans fail to prevent a tie-up of war transportation. The wage-fixing board, according to one of the President's closest advisors today, will be modeled after the shipyard and cantonment agreements between the American Federation of Labor and the Government. The decision of the board would be binding on both railroads and employees. The railroads have accepted this principle. If the brotherhoods also agree to it there can be no nationwide strike. The agreement would provide for adjustment of the dispute before an employees' walk-out could occur.



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HOPE OF ALLIES NOW DEPENDS ON AMERICA

Britain Waits Anxiously to See Our 1,000,000 Soldiers in Trenches

SHIP PROBLEM IS ACUTE

LONDON, Nov. 21.

"England looks anxiously for the day when America's first million men shall be in France, and when America's first 6,000,000 tons of shipping shall sail the seas, bringing more men, more munitions, more supplies in the common cause against autocracy."

The hope of an early realization of these plans, as expressed by Premier Lloyd George in his speech opening the British-American war conference, was re-echoed throughout England today.

It served again to emphasize the British public's realization of the vast impetus which America will give to the Allied war machine, and to the Americans here, at least, it also served as a reminder of the gigantic task to which the United States has set itself.

With Lloyd George's speech the representatives of the two Governments least to work to speed up the realization of the Premier's hopes and aspirations. Foremost under discussion was the British plan for acceleration of America's concentration of fighting men at the front. From Lloyd George's words it was evident England hopes for all speed in this mobilization.

"Like Britain," the Premier said, "the United States is a battle power and she therefore, has had to build up a war organization from the start. In doing so she can learn from many mistakes which Britain made. Two of the most urgent matters today are man power at the fronts and shipping."

The collapse of Russia and the recent reverses of Italy make it even more imperative than before that the United States should send as many troops as possible across the Atlantic as early as possible. "I am anxious to know how soon the first million men can be expected in France," the Premier detailed the Allies' needs in airplanes, food and supplies and reiterated the necessity for closest cooperation in the war.

LLOYD GEORGE'S CALL MAY HURRY TRANSPORTS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.

Prospect of shipment of much larger numbers of troops to Europe loomed up today, following the call of Lloyd George for every man in the United States to go to the front. Army officials said the men are available, and that the only problem is shipping. Naval authorities on both sides of the Atlantic, backed by Lloyd George's statement that five submarines were sent down last Saturday and the lower numbers of sinkings by them, believe the submarine menace is rapidly diminishing. Army men point out that if it is true the submarine has not to be reckoned with to the extent it has been, it will soon be possible to transport troops much more rapidly. At present caution makes it necessary for the convoyed transports to proceed to Europe at one-third the speed possible. If these ships can be sent across faster soldiers now ready could be placed in the trenches in a very short time.

Falls 400 Feet to His Death SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 21.—Tony Lake, aged twenty-three, fell down the Irishin shaft today. Every bone in his body was broken in the fall of 400 feet.

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NEW MILITARY BRANCH TO GUARD WAR PLANTS

War Department Considers Formation of Special Service Comprising 100,000 Men

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.

Secretary of War Baker has before him today plans for the organization of a new branch of the military service that will have a strength of approximately 100,000 men. It will be used to enforce the provisions of President Wilson's proclamation to stamp out destruction of property in the United States by enemy aliens.

Fears of national guard commanders that their organizations would be detailed to guard munition plants and warehouses for the period of the war were put at rest when it became known that the plan before the Secretary of War contemplates the creation of an entirely new organization to carry out this work.

The force will be made up of men who have had some military training but, because of physical defects or other causes, cannot go with the American troops abroad. Enrollment will be voluntary. A large part of the work of raising and caring for this home guard army will be given over to the various States. The force will be equipped by the Federal Government, however.

Commanders of the military departments and adjutant generals of the various States have been asked by the War Department to furnish estimates of the numbers of men required to guard the essential industries in their territory. It was emphasized that the task of guarding munition plants and Government warehouses will not fall to the home guard branch, but will be carried out by Federal troops.

U. S. MEDICAL RESERVE OFFICER KILLED ABROAD

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—One American medical reserve officer attached to the British forces was killed and one wounded in fighting on the Flanders front November 6, General Freshing reported to the War Department this afternoon.

First Lieutenant Orlando Goehnaur was killed. His next of kin is Mrs. F. A. Goehnaur, Prospect, Ill. First Lieutenant Alexander J. Gillis was slightly wounded. His next of kin is Mrs. Anna A. Gillis, 15 Park Place, Carbondale, Pa.

GREECE REQUESTS WAR AID OF UNITED STATES

Favorable Response Probable to Appeal to Meet Central Power Offensive

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.

Greece has appealed to the United States for substantial financial assistance with which to put the Greek army in condition to withstand a combined offensive that the Allied army heads believe Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria intend directing toward her.

The appeal was made a few days ago to President Wilson. It is understood by Premier Venizelos through Colonel E. M. House in London.

The information that the war plans of Germany, Bulgaria and Turkey call for a combined attack on Greece and an attempt to dislodge the Allied forces from Salonica, had come to the Administration previously through military information routes.

The United States Government will in all likelihood extend the new Greek Government the financial aid it desires, which will permit Greece to purchase the various war materials it needs in the United States in the same manner that France, Russia and Great Britain have obtained loans to pay for their war purchases made here.

The attack on Greece and the attempt to drive the Allied forces from Salonica is understood to be as much a part of the German Balkan campaign as the invasion of Italy. The Balkan campaign has for its ultimate object the entire control of the Adriatic Sea by Germany and the uniting of the proposed territories that German military leaders insist shall be the new and united German Empire.

That President Wilson will favor extending liberal aid to Greece may be concluded after carefully reading his speech to the labor men at Buffalo in which he made it plain that the Allies cannot afford to permit German control in the Balkans. Greece must be aided liberally if she is to become a factor in the Allies' defense against the Teuton Allies. While Greece has an army of about 200,000 for the battalions and can muster about 100,000 reserves for holding communications and other work back of the line, her supplies of war munitions are very meagre and food is very scarce throughout Greece. Unless the Allies can extend quick aid to Greece, it is believed by military heads here as almost certain the Teutons will overrun that territory without much opposition.

BOY UNDER \$2000 BAIL

Norristown Lad, Charged With Murder, Released on Writ

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Nov. 21.—Thomas Brodsky, seventeen years old, whom Magistrate Clark held for the murder of Stephen Padokoviski, fifteen years old, near Gulph

Mills a few days ago, was returned from jail by Judge Swartz in \$2000 bail on habeas corpus proceedings. Coroner McGiathery has not yet held an inquest.

Padkoviski was found dead in the road with a gunshot wound under the right eye, but claimed it was an accident. The boys were rabbit hunting.

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